

At the end of subtitle C of title I of division C, add the following:

**SEC. 3124. NONRECOGNITION OF DIGITAL CURRENCY ISSUED BY PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA.**

The United States may not—

- (1) recognize as legal tender, or authorize payments using, any digital currency issued by the People's Bank of China; or
- (2) permit, agree to, or enable any interoperability with any such currency.

**SA 1616.** Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2516, strike “Section 1260I(a)” and inserting “(a) MODIFICATION TO CERTIFICATION REGARDING HUAWEI.—Section 1260I(a)”.

At the end of section 2516, add the following:

(b) **CERTIFICATION REQUIRED TO REMOVE ENTITIES FROM ENTITY LIST.**—The Secretary of Commerce may not remove any entity from the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, until the Secretary certifies to Congress that—

- (1) the entity is no longer reasonably believed to be involved, or to be becoming involved, in activities contrary to national security or foreign policy interests of the United States; and
- (2) removing the entity from the entity list does not pose a threat to allies of the United States.

**SA 1617.** Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division C, insert the following:

**SEC. 3. VISA BAN ON RESEARCHERS AFFILIATED WITH THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY.**

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

- (1) the Secretary of State should revoke the existing F or J visas of any individuals who are employed, funded, or otherwise sponsored by the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and
- (2) Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom should take measures similar to the measures outlined in subsection (b) to address security concerns posed by researchers and scientists affiliated

with, or funded by, the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

(b) **VISA BAN.**—

(1) **IDENTIFICATION OF PLA-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this division, and annually thereafter, the President shall publish a list identifying the research, engineering, and scientific institutions that the President determines are affiliated with, or funded by, the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

(B) **FORM.**—The list published under subparagraph (A) shall be unclassified and publicly accessible, but may include a classified annex.

(2) **EXCLUSION FROM UNITED STATES.**—Except as provided in paragraphs (4) and (5), the Secretary of State may not issue a visa under subparagraph (F) or (J) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)), and the Secretary of Homeland Security may not admit, parole into the United States, or otherwise provide nonimmigrant status under such subparagraphs, to any alien who is, or has previously been, employed, sponsored, or funded by any entity identified on the most recently published list under paragraph (1).

(3) **INQUIRY.**—Before issuing a visa referred to in paragraph (2) to a national of the People's Republic of China, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, a consular officer, or a U.S. Customs and Border Protection officer shall ask the alien seeking such visa if the alien is, or has previously been, employed, funded, or otherwise sponsored by the Chinese People's Liberation Army or any of the affiliated institutions identified on the most recently published list under paragraph (1).

(4) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.**—Paragraph (2) shall not apply to an individual if admitting the individual to the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, and other applicable international obligations.

(5) **NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.**—The President, or a designee of the President, may waive the application of paragraph (2) if the President or such designee certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that such waiver is in the national security interest of the United States.

(c) **SECURITY ADVISORY OPINION REQUIREMENT.**—A consular officer shall request a Security Advisory Opinion (commonly known as a “Visa Mantis”) with respect to any national of the People's Republic of China who applies for a nonimmigrant visa—

(1) under section 101(a)(15)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(F)) for graduate study in a field related to an item on the Commerce Control List (maintained pursuant to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations); or

(2) under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J)) to conduct research on, or to participate in a program in a field related to, an item on the list referred to in paragraph (1).

**SA 1618.** Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strat-

egy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. . EMERGING AND FOUNDATIONAL NATIONAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subpart E of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 48C the following new section:

**“SEC. 48D. CREDIT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGY.**

“(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—For purposes of section 46, the national security technology credit for any taxable year is an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the basis of qualified property placed in service by the taxpayer during such taxable year.

“(b) **APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.**—For purposes of this section, the applicable percentage with respect to any taxable year is—

“(1) 30 percent in the case of qualified property placed in service before January 1, 2028,

“(2) 20 percent in the case of qualified property placed in service after December 31, 2027, and before January 1, 2029,

“(3) 10 percent in the case of qualified property placed in service after December 31, 2028, and before January 1, 2031, and

“(4) zero in the case of qualified property placed in service after December 31, 2030.

“(c) **QUALIFIED PROPERTY.**—For purposes of this section—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The term ‘qualified property’ means property—

“(A) which is used in the United States,

“(B) substantially all of the use of which is to design or manufacture qualified national security technology,

“(C) which is described in section 1221(a)(2), and

“(D) the original use of which commences with the taxpayer.

“(2) **QUALIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGY.**—The term ‘qualified national security technology’ means technology which, as of the first year a credit under this section is claimed by the taxpayer for the technology—

“(A) is described in section 721(a)(6)(A) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a)(6)(A)), or

“(B) is included on the list promulgated by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy under subsection (e).

“(d) **DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.**—A credit shall not be allowed under this section for any expense for which a credit is allowed under any other provision of this title.

“(e) **EMERGING AND FOUNDATIONAL NATIONAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Energy, shall develop, promulgate, and update annually a list of emerging and foundational technologies which are critical to national security and the development and manufacture of which by United States companies should be encouraged. Such list shall be published annually and made publicly available, including on the Internet.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (5),